

The Intelligencer.

Intelligencer for the Summer. Persons having the city may have the Intelligencer sent to their address by mail, postage prepaid, for the summer months, at the rate of \$1.00 per month, or \$3.00 for the season.

Have We Touched Bottom?

There is a perceptible drop in business, and it is now generally conceded that the results of the current six months are going to disappoint those who expected to count on handsome profits on the 1st of July. And yet there has been a decided increase in the volume of business done this year as compared with the same period last year. The New York Public makes a specialty of keeping the run of the bank clearings of the principal cities, and these clearings (for eleven cities) show an aggregate of \$1,791,718,344 for the three weeks ending May 19th, as against \$1,647,737,459 for the same time last year. We observe a handsome increase in the volume of trade at Pittsburgh, equal to 11.8 per cent, the respective aggregates being \$12,574,813 as against \$12,405,975 for the same time last year. New Orleans shows the greatest increase over last year. A gain of nearly 40 per cent in transactions for May is a proof which cannot be disputed that the policy of peace works well for the commerce and industry of Louisiana.

Inasmuch as prices throughout the country are lower than last year it stands to reason that the amount of business, in order to foot up as it does in dollars and cents, must be greatly increased over 1876. This shows that the country is commencing heavily—that the people are able to buy and do buy as much as heretofore, in the aggregate, but at greatly reduced prices; and it also shows that overproduction is the proper explanation of the present low and unremunerative prices for manufactures.

The question is, have we touched bottom? Will prices go lower? It is hardly reasonable to expect any further decline, for the reason that goods of all kinds are being made at little or no profit. There is a great struggle among manufacturers to hold on and continue in the race. One by one a concern drops out, exhausted and done for, and the survival of the fittest goes on among the balance. In this way the process of business elimination progresses, the only process, by the way, that can restore the trade of the country to a natural, healthy and paying basis. It is a slow and painful process, but, like the grinding of the mills of the gods, it is exceedingly sure. The failures of the present six months have been numerous, and until the plethora of overproduction is further reduced they will continue. As long as this plethora continues there can be no material reaction in prices. Concerns that are merely hanging on to the verge of adversity will keep the markets dead weighted with their products. There will be, of course, a gradual increase in consumption by reason of an increase in population, and by reason of an increase of means among those who get their living out of the ground. A big crop this year, sold at present prices, would give the country a regular boost upward, and the prospect now is that present prices for breadstuffs will not materially decline pending the European war. This is a promising year for farmers, and their prosperity means better times for everybody. Meanwhile while wheat and corn are growing, and the eliminating process in trade is going on, there is nothing left for people generally but to exercise the virtues of patience and perseverance.

The Contending Armies.

A letter from the war correspondent of the New York Times gives information upon the condition of the Russian and Turkish armies. The writer says of the Turkish army, that on paper it is about 700,000 strong; but that it is distributed over an immense territory, and is so utterly free from the trammels of organization that, with the necessity of keeping down revolted subjects in various parts of the empire, and of garrisoning the many fortresses, the concentration of any large force at any particular point will be most difficult. The men, physically, will stand a favorable comparison with those of any army in Europe, but they are badly drilled, and are commanded by officers utterly ignorant of the first principles of the profession. The arms with which they are supplied are of all conceivable systems. Two squadrons of a regiment are armed with carbines and snubbers, the remaining four with revolvers and lances, which they cannot use. There are several of different calibre in one battery, and though some of their fortresses have the fine Krupp gun, their officers are incapable of estimating distances or aiming accurately. Still the men fight well and die hard. They are formidable behind entrenchments, and in an assault their fanaticism will serve in lieu of discipline. As to policy, the Turks have inaugurated their part of the campaign with a great military blunder. A short time ago they might have seriously delayed Russian movements by destroying the bridges across the Pruth. Now these are in the possession of the enemy; their approaches are lined with torpedoes; and the Turkish monitors can do little or nothing to prevent the passage of the river. The importance of the Balkans, as a line of defense, he thinks, is exaggerated. There are only seven passes, and these will be strongly fortified, but all the northern part of the chain is as gentle as the traveler often arrives at the summit of the ridge without seeing a mountain. There are but few points a carriage cannot ascend.

As the writer in the Times has served with the Turks, he can speak confidently; but his opportunity of judging of the Russian forces leads him to reserve his judgment. He says of these, that however assured the Russians may be of victory in an open field, in a country like

Turkey no precautions should be neglected to insure their communications and their supplies, and that it will require a very large force, larger than he thinks will be brought, to insure complete success.

Gathering of the Denominations.

We have lately published a good deal of interesting news as to what is going on among the different religious bodies of the country. There was first the Episcopal conference at Staunton where our State was erected into a separate diocese. Next came the assembly of the two great branches of Methodism in the United States at Baltimore. Then followed the Assembly of the Presbyterians at Chicago, which is still in session; and last, but not least, we have a great gathering of the Baptists at Providence, Rhode Island. The special object of their assemblage at this time is to review the past and confer about the future of the benevolent enterprise of their churches. It is estimated that the total population of the country attached to the principles of the Baptist denomination numbers 8,000,000, or nearly one fifth of our entire people. The actual number of communicants is about two millions, and the membership is increasing at a greater annual ratio than in any other religious body among us. The gain in the last year alone was over seventy thousand members. The New York Tribune gives some statistics in this connection which presents a striking exhibit of Baptist progress. In 1703 there had 155 churches, in 1784 nearly four times as many, or 471, with 424 ministers and 35,000 members. In the next 11 years these numbers were more than doubled, there being in 1795, 1,132 churches, 1,125 ministers, 77,767 members, in 1805 States and the Northwest Territory. The average yearly increase of churches from 1792 to 1874—84 years—has been 212, and of ministers for the same period, 142. The totals reported this year (1877) are 1,005 associations, 22,924 churches, 13,354 ministers, 1,932,300 communicants, and 10,015 Sunday schools.

Alabama Iron.

A correspondent of the New York Times writing from Oxnor, Alabama, declares that the iron belt in that State in which Oxnor is situated, is the most favored district of the kind in the United States. "The iron ore of Alabama are prodigious gifts of nature in quantity, quality and availability." The ore is mined at 75 cents per ton on the cars and 90 cents per ton delivered at the furnace, three miles distant. The cost of making pig-iron at Birmingham and Oxnor is as follows:

One and one-half tons of coke	\$ 4.50
One ton of iron ore	1.50
One ton of fuel	1.00
Labor, etc.	.50
Total	\$13.50

The death of Mr. N. C. Arthur is recorded in another column. At one time he was the most prominent insurance man in this city. General Shriver used to say of him, "he knows more than any of us." He had quick and accurate faculties, and was a master of everything in the mathematical line. Had he been master of himself he might have achieved success in business; but, alas! like mortality generally, he was anything but his own master. The excess of animal life that made him the jolliest man in our midst for many years endangered him at last to his destruction. His fate should be an example to all who are tempted to lose sight of the saving virtue of rigid self-discipline. His opportunities in life were very unusual, owing to his fine capacity, but he discarded them all. And yet he will always be kindly remembered by many who knew him as a rollicking, good hearted man, who was his own worst enemy.

Boston, Winthrop & Point Shirley Railroad.

Until recently it was the intention of the Boston, Winthrop & Point Shirley Railroad Company to use forty pound per yard T rails in the construction of the road, but after full investigation, and the endorsement and advice of the best railroad engineers, it was decided to use twenty pound per yard angle rails, bolted to substantial wooden stringers, which are placed on ordinary ties, and by which dangers proceeding from broken rails are avoided, and a large saving made in cost of construction. The contract for the rails and the completion of the road has been signed by Albert L. Rice, Esq., President of the Angle-Iron Railway Construction Company of Boston. The rails have arrived and track-laying has commenced. It is believed that the construction of this road will make a new era in the history of railroads, and that a complete revolution in construction will take place, as the angle rail is adapted to steep grades, and narrow-gauge roads.

Unaccountable Explosion.

New York, May 28.—This afternoon while the Lighter, loaded with oil, was being unloaded at the foot of 41st street, a terrible explosion occurred from some unknown cause, and in an instant the whole body of oil was in flames, and when the flames were extinguished it was discovered that three men had been burned to death and another had received probably fatal injuries. The names of the dead were Wm. Smith, of 65th street and 10th avenue, Captain of the vessel; Chas. Luke, of 62d street and 10th avenue, mate, and a man belonging to the Lighter, whose name is unknown. Rudolph Brenner, of 502 West 43d street, was burned so badly that it is not likely he will survive. The loss will not exceed \$2,000.

Three Negroes Lynched.

COLUMBUS, GA., May 28.—Three negroes were lynched here on Friday for the murder of Mrs. C. C. Chambliss, of Stewart county. They attempted to rob the house and were resisted by Mrs. Chambliss, when she was shot dead. The murderers were hanged with a trace chain, negroes participating in the lynching.

Steambot Mate Killed.

EVANSVILLE, May 28.—Jos. Lewis, Mate of the transfer steamer Maggie Smith, running between here and Henderson, Ky., was struck over the head with an iron bar in the hands of one John H. Hester, and died in a few minutes afterwards. Hester was arrested and brought here where he was placed in jail.

Obituary.

New York, May 28.—Minnie Montague, the actress, died in Brooklyn yesterday.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Smallest Schooner that Ever Went to Sea.

Partial Report of the New York Custom House Investigating Committee.

Terrible Oil Explosion and Fire on the North River.

Unparalleled Racing at Louisville.

Fastest Time on Record for One, Two, Three and Four Miles.

Reception of the Ex-President at Liverpool.

WASHINGTON.

Silver Coin.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The Secretary of the Treasury has directed that at the close of the present month an amount for greenbacks will have been added to the special fund under the joint resolution of the issue of silver coin, which will bring the fund up to the amount of \$5,000,000, this time, about \$7,000,000, that being the silver held for the redemption of fractional currency.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds below designated, maturing on the 1st of March, 1885, dated July 1, 1865, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States on and after August 28, 1877, and interest will be paid.

Coupon bonds—\$50 No. 391 to 6,000; \$100 No. 4,001 to 8,000; \$500 No. 5,001 to 10,000; \$1,000 No. 11,001 to 23,000; total coupons, \$6,000,000.

Registered bonds—\$100 No. 701 to 1,900, both inclusive; \$500 No. 2,801 to 7,600, both inclusive; \$500 No. 1,101 to 2,600, both inclusive; \$10,000 No. 1,182 to 2,200, both inclusive; total registered, \$4,000,000, aggregate, \$10,000,000.

THE RIO GRANDE TROUBLES.

The entire subject of the Rio Grande troubles will be brought before the Cabinet to-morrow, and General Ord will receive instructions as to what course he shall pursue.

THE LABORS OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE COMMISSION.

The Custom House Commission made a report to the Secretary of the Treasury as the result of their investigation of the affairs of the New York Custom House. The commission find that the force now employed in the Custom House, the Naval office and the Survey office number together 1,958 men, exclusive of the present Acting Secretary, Department, and may be easily reduced in number by about 20 per cent. The Commission propose the abolition of the office of Deputy Collector at Large, which is now vacant, and the offices of other Deputy Collectors and Inspectors, the suspension of the office of Deputy Collector at Jersey City, the continued vacancy in the office of Assistant Collector and the discharge of a Deputy Surveyor.

They further report that the hours of employ, which commence nominally at 9, but in practice generally at 10 o'clock, should be in all the departments from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., except where a longer term is prescribed by law. A further reduction can be made should measures be adopted by the department under the present law or by Congress in future legislation, for the consolidation of separate departments or a simplification of the general system. The fact that as appointments are made by political influence it is clear that appointments have been made in great part under political pressure from party considerations and with insufficient regard to the fitness of appointees.

The Commission report as their conclusion from the evidence and from their personal observation that part of the force now employed in the service are deficient in proper attention to business as well as in business qualifications and integrity of character. A few of them are employed more or less as private business men, and the possibility of their being interested in the interests of the service and some fraudulently accepted money for services rendered in their official capacity. For these reasons the Commission think that the proposed reduction of the force, should be made in the various divisions and classes, after a careful examination in each division, in such a manner as the wisdom of the department may determine, to the end that the government may retain the most faithful and efficient of its present officials. Men are appointed to positions requiring only the skill and experience of clerks, generally, at the request of politicians and political associations in this and other States, with little or no examination into the fitness of the appointees beyond the recommendation of their friends. The Commission proposes this manner of appointment to be unsound in principle, dangerous in practice, demoralizing in its influence on the public mind, and a source of corruption. The Commission believe there can be no adequate protection in the customs service for the honor of the government, the rights of importers and the interests of the nation until the service is freed from the control of party and organized on a strictly business basis, with the same guarantees for efficiency and fidelity in the selection of a chief and subordinate officers, that would be required by prudent merchants. Under the present system, officers who are appointed through political influence are expected to make their offices contribute in turn to the support of the party, and the amount of contributions asked from the men is fixed by percentage on their salaries. Most of the officials thus assessed accede to the demand, and some of them repair their diminished salaries by exacting or accepting from merchants unlawful gratuities. The result of the inquiries in the Appraiser's office was reserved for a future report, but it is stated that grave irregularities seem to exist there.

Appended to the report are the following letters:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28, 1877.

SIR:—I beg to call your attention to the accompanying partial report of the Commission appointed to examine the Custom House, New York, and especially to that part relating to appointment on political influence, without due regard to efficiency. As this involves questions of a general policy which affect other departments of your administration, I desire instructions as to the rules

you wish adopted on this subject matter so that they may be applied in the reforms proposed in the New York Custom House. Respectfully yours, JOHN SHERMAN.

To the President.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, May 28, 1877.

My Dear Sir:—I have read a partial report of the Commission appointed to examine the New York Custom House. I concur with the Commission in their recommendations. It is my wish that the collection of revenue should be freed from partisan control and organized on a strictly business basis, with the same guarantees for efficiency and fidelity in the selection of chief and subordinate officers that would be required by a prudent merchant. Party leaders should have no more influence in appointments than other equally respectable citizens. No assessments for political purposes on officers or subordinates should be allowed. No useless officer or employee should be retained. No officer should be permitted to take part in the management of political organizations, caucuses, conventions or election campaigns. Their right to vote and express their views on public questions, either orally or through the press is not denied, provided it does not interfere with the discharge of their official duties. Respectfully, R. R. HAYES.

Hon. John Sherman, Esq.

Secretary Sherman in a letter to the Commission says: The report is approved and a reduction of 20 per cent will be made in the hours of employment after May 31st will be from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. The method of carrying into effect the reduction of the force must be mainly left to the Collector. He thanks the Commission for their care, loyalty and industry in conducting the inquiry.

In another letter the Secretary encloses the report of the Commission to Collector Arthur and says: The removal of the employees will fall mainly on the Collector, who will see that the most efficient and trustworthy officers are retained. To those whose industry, integrity and good habits give guarantees for faithful service honestly rendered. Other things being equal those will be preferred who sympathize with the party in power, or to whom the party owe a debt of personal duty, or to whom the interest of particular candidates, or to interfere with the full course of popular opinion, or to run caucuses or conventions. Where natural misconduct is proven, such as dishonesty, bribery, or oppression, or insolence, or even a want of common courtesy, or drunkenness or other bad habits tending to degrade an officer, or absence, or neglect of duty, in all such cases it will be his duty to discharge the employee. The Secretary expects the reduction to be completed by the 30th of June next.

General Presbyterian Assembly.

CHICAGO, May 28.—The General Presbyterian Assembly this morning, after the opening exercises, adopted a motion to recommend the first part of the report of the Committee on Reduced Representation and sent the remainder of the report to the committee without debate. The Committee on Church Extension made a report showing the gross receipts for the year ending March 31, 1877, \$25,000. One hundred and twenty-two churches have been erected during the past year, with an average paid to each of \$600. About 450 churches have no record of worship, but depend on the Board for support. The Board needs \$150,000 next year and appeals to the churches to raise it. The report was adopted, with an amendment that the plans and specifications be submitted to the churches proposing to build the churches.

Indicted for Murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28.—The Grand Jury of Eldorado county have found a criminal indictment against the proprietor of the San Francisco Chronicle on complaint of Senator Sargent and Congressman Page, based on the publication by the Chronicle of a statement by the latter reflecting on them, and the Chronicle's editorial comments thereon. A similar complaint is now under consideration by the Grand Jury of San Joaquin county, at Stockton. The Call to-morrow will publish a communication from Stockton stating the intention of the Grand Jury to bring similar complaints before the Grand Jury of every county in the State that convenes in time for their action to bring the matter before the public so as to be available as a vindication during the present political campaign. The Grand Jury does not meet in this city till July, when similar action will be taken. The object of bringing complaints in every county is stated to be to give their defense as wide a publicity as the charges made against them.

Charged with Conspiracy.

CHICAGO, May 28.—Late Saturday evening F. E. Hinckley, President of the Chicago & Paducah, the Chicago & Iowa, and other roads less well-known, was arrested on a charge of conspiracy to defraud, and was put under \$50,000 bonds. The complainant is Mr. Fisher of London, a wealthy Englishman, who is a heavy bondholder in Chicago & Paducah, and who represents about \$1,000,000 of bonds of the road. He alleges that Hinckley conspired with him to defraud the bondholders of the Chicago & Paducah road, and that he had been investing in the road and the aid it would receive from counties, and the returns it had brought in, secured \$180,000 in return for bonds. Hinckley states that the whole road was a fraud, and that he was merely a blackmailing scheme, which will not work.

The Louisiana & Missouri Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 28.—A few days since the Court of Pike county, made an order of sale of the Louisiana & Missouri River Railroad, upon the petition of Sheehan & Loler, of this city, and other creditors representing judgment against this railroad amounting to about \$300,000, and also granted an injunction against this company and the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, restraining them from cancelling, altering or amending a certain lease for 1,000 years of the Louisiana & Missouri River Railroad Company to the Chicago & Alton Company or doing any act affecting the rentals arising from the lease.

The Lake Fleet.

DETROIT, May 28.—Vessels passed up—Propellers Vanderbil, Fargo and Schooners Monterey, Ferry, White Cloud, Young America, etc. Down—Propellers Annie Smith and Erie, and tugboats Tuttle and tow, Birechard and tow, Oakland and tow, Java, Dean, Richmond, Allegheny and tow, Java Gould; Schooners E. R. Turner, Oakleaf, Fannie, Wind west.

Senator Morton's Letter.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Senator Morton's letter has been much talked about in political circles to-day, and extreme radicals are not altogether satisfied with his statement of his position. General Grover, of Ohio, says this letter will have an excellent effect in Ohio on the disaffected Republicans and is worth several thousand votes to the party. He thinks this letter will go far toward healing the dissensions in that State and induce those who have rallied to the Administration to look with more kindness upon President Hayes' course in regard to the South.

General Grover, Speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives, spent some hours with President Hayes yesterday when the political situation was quite freely talked over. The President said he did not think members of the Republican party quite understood his course and position. Nothing is further from his intention than to abandon the tried men of the party or to do anything to impair its integrity, prestige or future success. He said, "I regard it as success as necessary to the success of his Administration, and whatever assistance he can render will always be available to aid the party in its struggles to overcome the common enemy. The idea of building up a third party, or Hayes party independent of Republicans either in the North or South, has never entered his mind. He especially dislikes the suggestion of the term, 'Hayes' Southern policy,' and looks upon it as the policy of a party that is necessary in the interest of property and peace. What he has done, and will do, will be in furtherance of the idea embodied in the sentence, 'He serves his party best who serves his country best.'"

The Youngstown Rolling Mill.

YOUNGSTOWN, May 28.—The mill destroyed Saturday night cost over \$100,000, and was insured for \$35,000, as follows: Home and Underwriters of New York, each \$5,000; Franklin and North American, each \$5,000; Fire Association of Philadelphia and Royal, each \$5,000; Phoenix of New York, \$3,000. The fire was caused by the explosion of an oil can. In addition to the regular rolling mill machinery there was very valuable property, including a large amount of cotton, all of which was more or less injured. The mill was owned by the Youngstown Rolling Mill Company, and made a specialty of hoop and land iron and cotton ties. Five cars loaded with coal were in the mill when it was destroyed. Quite a large amount of machinery was destroyed. The alarm was not given till the fire was beyond control. The fire company was promptly on hand, but could not do much to stay the flames on account of the scarcity of water, the mill being beyond the city limits. Over three hundred men were thrown out of employment, and were depending on each day's work for their daily bread, and starvation will stare them in the face. The company have not decided as yet what they will do about the mill. They are able to rebuild and start again, but the community. It is hoped they will do so at once.

FIRE RECORD.

A Destructive Fire. CHICAGO, May 28.—A fire this morning injured the building, Nos. 118 and 120 Franklin street, to the amount of \$16,000. It is heavily insured. The National Printing Company occupying the three upper floors, lost \$45,000 on their stock being almost entirely burned out. Their insurance is \$60,000 and is placed in twenty-two companies, chiefly Eastern American. O. C. & Co., dealers in machinery, occupying the lower floor, lost about \$7,000.

THREE CHILDREN KILLED BY DEATH.

CINCINNATI, May 28.—The Commercial News, Ind., special says: James Bess' dwelling burned yesterday and three small children, who were alone in the house, perished.

\$250,000 FIRE.

TORONTO, May 28.—A fire at Walker, Toronto, this afternoon, burned over half the business part of the town—20 places of business, and nearly 50 small dwellings were lost. Loss roughly estimated at \$250,000.

Mexican Banditti.

GALVESTON, May 28.—A Corpus Christi special to the News says: A man was reported to have been killed by banditti near San Diego, and his son. The robbers were 8 in number, all Mexicans. They obtained \$7 in money. The same party captured A. Lott, President of the Corpus Christi & Rio Grande Railroad, Mr. Lewis and Mr. Mays, robbed them of all their money and jewelry on their persons and stripped them of their clothes. The company is alarmed and hunting for the robbers.

Weather Indications.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, May 29—1 A. M. PROBABILITY. For the Lower Lakes and Middle Atlantic States, nearly stationary or slowly falling barometer, southeast to clear or partly cloudy weather. For the Ohio Valley a slowly falling barometer, higher temperature, east to south winds and clear or partly cloudy weather.

Aurora Borealis.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 28.—There was one of the finest displays of aurora borealis to-night ever seen in this section. The atmosphere was so strongly impregnated with electricity that a communication was kept up for some time with New York, Boston and Montreal over the Atlantic cable and telegraph wires without the use of the battery.

Much Indicted.

SANDUSKY, May 28.—It was officially announced in the Court of Common Pleas of Erie county, Ohio, to-day, that the grand jury for the present term, of court had found eleven indictments for embezzlement against John S. Farlow, of Boston, President of the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad. It is currently reported that he embezzled great sums of money from said road and appropriated such money to his own use.

Railroad Suit.

MEMPHIS, May 28.—A suit is pending here before Judge Trigg, of the United States District Court, by the bondholders of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad against that corporation, to foreclose certain mortgages. The amount involved is over a million dollars.

A Little Schooner.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 28.—The schooner New Bedford, twenty feet long, with Capt. Thos. Crapo and his wife on board, sailed to-day for London. An immense crowd witnessed the departure of the boat, which is the smallest that has ever attempted the feat.

Propeller Ashore.

SOUTHAMPTON, OBT., May 28.—The steamer Quebec from Lake Superior reports the American propeller Pacific ashore near the entrance to Portage lake.

To the Victims Belong the Spoils.

PARIS, May 28.—The displacement of Republican Prefects, sub-Prefects and

FOREIGN NEWS.

Another Rumored Alliance Between Russia, Germany and Austria.

Austro-Hungary Will Allow No Turkish Exclusiveness on the Danube.

Russians Massing their Troops at Galatz.

MacMahon's Policy Order and Peace.

Mukhtar Pasha Wants to Be Let Alone.

WAR NOTES.

LONDON, May 28.—The departure of the Egyptian contingent has been delayed by the refusal of the English engineers of the fleet to sail without the payment of a salary.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, May 28.—A dispatch from Galatz yesterday says: The Russians have measured all vessels in the harbor here, stating that they will shortly require them. They are sounding the river opposite here to-day. Many rats have arrived from Serath already for bridging purposes. A great number of fresh troops are expected to-night.

GREECE DEMANDS GUARANTEES OF THE PORT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 28.—A Turkish fleet numbering 19 vessels has arrived at Crete. It is stated that Greece has sent a note to the Porte asking that the same privileges should be accorded to Thessaly and Epirus as to the Slavonic Provinces. The Porte replied that the only privilege of navigation on the Danube is accorded by the Constitution. Greece communicated a second note, stating that if the present war might prevent the Porte carrying out the Constitution, Greece demanded guarantees. The Porte has not yet replied to the second note.

NO REPORT AND NO APPREHENSIONS OF DISASTER.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28.—No report has reached here of a disaster to the steamer City of Francisco. The agents expected her arrival yesterday, but the delay occasions no apprehensions. It is supposed she has been detained at some way point.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE STEAMER.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The following is the dispatch relative to the loss of the Pacific Mail steamer, City of San Francisco, received by the officers of the company in this city to-day:

MEXICO CITY, May 24th. (from Acapulco), May 18, 1877.

R. W. P. Clyde, President Pacific Mail Steamship Co., New York: The City of San Francisco, in latitude 16° 40' North, longitude 98° 30' West, struck an unknown rock, on May 18, at 8:15 A. M., on a bright, clear day, and became a total loss in an hour. No lives were lost. The passengers arrived at Acapulco this day in the Mexican gunboat Mexico, and will leave for San Francisco in the Costa Rica on the 29th inst. (Signed) A. ROSENKRA, Agent P. M. S. Co., J. A. WADSWELL, Commander, J. A. SHELTON, Consul General.

Fast Time at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 28.—The races to-day were well attended. The running was very fine. The first event was the Clark stake for three year olds, \$500 entrance. Fly or pay with \$1,000, \$200 to the second. A dash of two miles. There were 25 nominations, four of whom started. These were Harper's Hymn, Vera Cruz, McWhirter and Baden Baden. McWhirter won unexpectantly in the fastest two mile run on record. Vera Cruz was second, Hyena third. Baden Baden showed splendidly till the final one-half mile when he suddenly fell behind, never to catch up. Ten minutes before the race he was sold to Wm. Astor, of New York, for \$10,000. McWhirter's time was 3:30. Two seconds faster than that of True Blue at Saratoga. The racing to-day was as fine as ever witnessed in Louisville. The remarkable run of McWhirter, Gen. Borden's colt, gave grave doubts as to whether Ten Broeck could beat this two mile time to-morrow.

TEN BROECK'S TRIAL AGAINST TIME.

Ten Broeck's run to-morrow will be against the fastest two mile time made previously to-day. This was at Saratoga in 1873 by True Blue, who ran in 3:22, carrying 105 pounds. Pools were set to-night only on one event to-morrow—the mile dash—Glassmate selling as the favorite.

Retirement of Erastus Brooks.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Erastus Brooks will retire from the editorship of the Evening Express on the 1st of June. The paper will hereafter be conducted by a stock company in the interest of the Democratic party.

Marine News.

LONDON, May 28.—The steamer Utica and Somerset, from New York, have arrived here. The steamer Utica, which sailed from New York, arrived here on the 27th inst. and is likely to pass on to Liverpool. The British ship, City of Amboy, from London.

RECAPTURE OF ARABIAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 28.—The Porte has received intelligence from the sub-governor of Larissa that an Arabian has been recaptured by the Turkish corps under Mousha Pasha.

NOTE.—A similar report was in circulation some days ago, which proved unfounded. The present report comes in a very roundabout way.

ENGLAND.

Arrival of Ex-President Grant.

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